



A Post-2015 Framework for Development: Starting a Substantive Conversation

Workshop Report

**26-27 October 2011
Co-organised by UNDP and ODI
Cairo, Egypt**

Introduction

Since 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have set the standard for global cooperation for development. Despite initial reluctance in some quarters, governments and international institutions have increasingly drawn on the set of targets and indicators expressed in the MDGs to set priorities for aid and development policy, to explain the development effort to the tax-paying public, and to set the framework for international coordination and cooperation.

In 2015, the current set of goals and targets will expire. Nearly one billion people will still live in poverty despite progress on some of the goals. What is the best way to address the world's remaining poverty and other development challenges? Sticking with the existing framework is not necessarily the right choice. Since the MDGs were agreed, the development landscape has changed, new challenges have emerged, other issues and processes have come to the fore in our development thinking. New themes, such as social protection, have moved to a more central place in the development debate. And new challenges, such as climate change, have moved to the fore of global concerns. Newer development partners, such as China, are focusing more on infrastructure than the social sectors which are the focus of the MDGs.

Any international framework on development that goes beyond 2015 will have to recognise and incorporate these new trends and developments, while retaining the strength and clarity of the MDGs.

In order to ensure that both substantive and political work is informed by the perspectives of all stakeholders, it is essential that discussions start early with as wide a range of key people from developing low and middle income countries, as well as the G20 as possible.

Hence, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) organized a workshop entitled **"A Post-2015 Framework for Development: Starting a Substantive Conversation"** in order to discuss both the technical and political work needed for a post-2015 agreement. The workshop took place in Cairo, Egypt from 26 to 27 October 2011. The Cairo workshop gathered policy makers and participants from civil society, academia and think tanks from across the globe. A good balance was ensured between South and North and between different areas of expertise and different roles in the development process. It is hoped that the workshop is only the start of a longer conversation and the participants will develop a network which will exist beyond the workshop.

The workshop opened with introductory remarks by James Rawley – UN Resident Coordinator for Egypt – who reflected on the dynamics of the Arab Spring, what this suggested in terms of our understanding of development, and hence the process of agreeing a post-MDG development framework. Selim Jahan – Director of the UNDP Poverty Group – gave a historical perspective on the MDGs, the responses that the framework has catalyzed, and how economic and political changes in the last decade have changed the context for development.

The background paper¹ prepared for the workshop reviewed current thinking and political developments in the debate around the post-2015 agenda and identified four key questions to be discussed at the workshop:

1) What would we want a global agreement to do, and how?

- What are the changes at a global level that would make the most difference to development? (more aid, better trade rules, an improved system for intellectual property, or mechanisms for technology transfer, for example)
- Of these, which can be feasibly incentivised through a global agreement?

2) How could an agreement be designed to encourage these changes at global or national level?

- What are the pros and cons of the targets and goals approach adopted by the MDGs?
- What are the ideal structures for an agreement given the changes that are needed?
- What is realistic to expect in the current global climate?

3) How should a new global agreement link to the national level?

- How could a global agreement reconcile global goals or other instruments with the importance of national level sovereignty, in a context of varying commitment to development in both Northern and Southern countries?

4) What kind of politics and coalitions are needed to produce a new global agreement?

- What are the current global trends working for and against an agreement?
- Who are the key players, and what are the key moments, involved in getting a post-2015 global development strategy first discussed and then agreed?
- What single narrative or idea can best convince key actors of the need for an agreement and the feasibility of negotiating one?

¹ <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/7369.pdf>

I. What would we want a global agreement to do, and how?

Participants addressed the following questions:

- What are the changes at a global level that would make the most difference to development?
- Of these, which can be feasibly incentivised through a global agreement?

To consider what we would want a future global agreement to do, many participants reflected initially on their assessment of the MDGs and the effectiveness of goals in general. Most agreed that goals can influence both discourse and behaviour, albeit sometimes with perverse outcomes. The MDGs are no exception. They have helped to raise awareness and build a constituency for development, influence resource allocation, and breathe extra life into the Millennium Declaration (one participant thought that "the shelf life of the Millennium Declaration would have been much shorter without the MDGs"). There is some evidence of an impact at national level, though national level target setting might be a more effective way to do this.

But the impact of the MDGs may not have been entirely helpful. They have been misinterpreted as planning goals, focused resources on a reductionist agenda (one participant contrasted the broader 'development' agenda with the 'poverty reduction' agenda of the MDGs), and not served to reflect all of the needs of southern governments or the views of southern CSOs. They have been criticised by human rights advocates for their failure to engage with a rights-based understanding of development. Aside from their impact on aid levels, their impact at the national level in OECD countries has been limited, and many of the promises of MDG 8 have struggled to get traction. This perhaps shows the limits of a target-based approach.

That said, participants on the whole did not want to lose the MDG framework recognizing its simplicity and narrative power, and also the fact that many of the goals will not be met by 2015 (so we are not starting from a clean sheet). However, the experience of the MDGs thus far would need to be built on for any future agreement, bringing more voices into the formulation process and considering what lessons to draw on for future agreements.

There was a sense that any future agreement or compact would need to reflect the content of the Millennium Declaration more closely, and draw lessons from recent work on conceptualizing wellbeing (e.g. the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission). Development in the MDGs largely reflects a basic needs agenda, but this fails to capture the broader dynamic of development (particularly growth and employment, but also human rights, empowerment and dignity). There was also an underlying question about what a new agreement would be for, and through what mechanism it might have a real impact on people's lives. One

strand of the discussion implied that a key role of a future agreement is to change the development discourse, just as the MDGs did: the question is what norms should be promoted in this framework. This view encouraged a more ambitious agenda. A second view was that a development framework reflects a global policy consensus on development, and this view encouraged a narrower agenda, based on current or future political realities.

Several issues came up repeatedly in the discussion as being particularly important for inclusion in the new normative understanding of development that would be created by a new agreement. Many participants focused on growth and employment, and on inequality, as issues central to development but not adequately treated in the current MDGs. This is particularly important since recent decades have seen the phenomenon of “elite growth”, with a lack of decent employment and a rise in income inequality – “not all boats have been lifted”. Linked to this, specific global issues which “affect countries’ ability to earn their own living” such as trade, technology transfer and migration were identified by a number of participants as problems which a new framework might be able to address.

There was also a strong view among some participants that a new agreement would need to factor in the agenda on sustainability (environmental factors in light of Rio + 20, and equity as a driver of sustainability). One participant described this broader agenda as “sustainable equitable human rights based development”. In doing so, it is likely that such a development agenda would not be directed at countries in the south, but instead reflect on behaviours in the whole world. It would recognize the increasingly blurred lines between developed and developing, north and south, donor and recipient.

There were varying views in terms of the ambition of a new framework. All felt that it would have to add recognizable value – otherwise energy invested in its formulation could be invested elsewhere. Some felt that it should – at least initially – be aspirational and rise above the politics, focusing on the issues of most importance to development regardless of the political feasibility of getting agreement in the short term.

Others felt that it needed to be pragmatic and recognize the real political boundaries that exist. There were two approaches to this. One focused on identifying those issues that are important but on which, given the state of global negotiations in those areas, agreement is very unlikely to be reached. So, for example, despite the importance of sustainability issues, how practical would it be to seek tighter agreements on climate change and energy use? Would the inclusion of issues related to environmental sustainability, or conflict and security, detract from currently neglected areas such as maternal health? Would the inclusion of migration – emphasized by many participants as a key influence on wellbeing – be “visionary or insane”, and would it jeopardise any possible gains from a more narrowly focused and politically palatable framework?

A second approach to political boundaries focused on identifying areas where the boundaries are shifting and focusing on the gains that could be made there. It might for example be possible to take advantage of the policy space opened up by recent crises – “shocks provide opportunities” – and the more heterodox policy responses in the areas of social protection, taxation, and regulation. A second approach would be to take the new issues rising up the development agenda – such as universal health care or an increasing focus on the quality of education – and use a new agreement to accelerate progress.

Some participants argued for not settling on a structure too quickly, as other structures should also be explored such as league tables and treaties, or existing obligations on human rights. There was something of a trade-off identified between more binding agreements which are harder to negotiate and looser agreements which may have less impact. A number of different possible frameworks were suggested, including a permanent agreement where the level of ambition of the targets was periodically raised in line with progress; a set of agreed minimums focusing attention on the areas identified as most important; or a change from one-size-fits all global quantitative targets to global goals that are more qualitative and reflect principled aspirations.

There was some discussion on how any new framework would incentivize national behaviours. Target setting (quantitative) could take place at the national level, strengthening accountability between governments and citizens. Indicators could be developed and applied both nationally and globally. Exceptions to this overall structure might be necessary where collective action is needed on global public goods (e.g. aggregated national commitments on CO2 emissions would need to be below the scientific ‘planetary boundary’.)

Summary of first session: key issues

The key issue concerned the tension between what a new agreement should do to have the most impact on development, and what is politically feasible and useful for it to do.

- Everything the MDGs do (though a bit differently), plus:
- Inequality – could be tackled with new targets or changed monitoring of existing targets
- Employment/production/growth – how can these be incorporated; are targets and goals the right approach for this?
- Migration, trade, climate, IP – these are crucial global issues for national level development but would politics be an insurmountable obstacle?
- Targets based on people’s own priorities, e.g. the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission – what would this look like in practice?

II. How could an agreement be designed to encourage these changes at global or national level?

Participants addressed the following questions:

- What are the pros and cons of the targets and goals approach adopted by the MDGs?
- What are the ideal structures for an agreement given the changes that are needed?
- What is realistic to expect in the current global climate?

What are the pros and cons of the targets and goals approach adopted by the MDGs?

Goals as benchmarks of progress are crucial because they take value-based normative objectives and convert them into operational frameworks. The targets and goals approach in the MDGs has been very successful for getting action on some of the targets in MDGs 1-7, though less so on others or in Goal 8. Targets make agreements specific and monitorable, and numbers give traction (compare the MDGs with other global agreements that were without targets and which made less of a difference).

Targets can help measurement in different ways. One of the powerful aspects of the MDGs is comparability. The MDGs also improved coordination and collection of data on social indicators. While shaping a post-2015 framework, it would be important to review methodological problems related to measurements and definitions. What is measured has to be a good reflection of what is happening on the ground.

Monitoring and orientation of the MDGs have been on inputs and outputs, rather than outcomes. It would also be important to assess outcomes, i.e. to what extent did the MDGs improve livelihoods?

The targets and goals approach can also introduce unhelpful distortions. The focus of the MDGs has been on the social sectors, and this has distorted donor priorities in particular and reduced policy space in aid dependent countries. More discussion on how to focus on productive sectors at the national level has to be encouraged. The experience of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), setting targets for agricultural growth and spending on agriculture by governments, might be instructive for this. Also donors need to rethink their policies (e.g. infrastructure versus social sectors).

What are the ideal structures for an agreement given the changes that are needed?

Participants identified the following range of structural options for a post-2015 agreement:

- 1) Same terrain, new framework and instruments: E.g.: universalising the MDGs through establishing set of global minimum standards on income, health and education, with an implementation plan. This goes with current policy trends and could help to address inequalities in specific outcomes. However such an approach would not expand into new areas such as sustainability or growth.
- 2) New terrain and same framework: Including new goals on issues such as growth and employment, while continuing with the existing framework of goals and targets. This could be problematic given a lack of data (though the existence of targets would incentivise data collection, as the MDGs have done), and the nature of some issues (e.g. employment).
- 3) New terrain and new framework: New issues and new structure, which could be based on national goal setting within a set of agreed global minimum standards (or universal entitlements) applying to all governments, or within a global consensus on a set of more aspirational wellbeing goals such as those proposed in the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission.

There seemed to be consensus among participants that the third option is the most appropriate one for a post-2015 agreement.

While target setting should be a national exercise tailored to national development priorities, one challenge would be how to address spillover effects of national policies on other countries. For certain issues related to collective action problems around global public goods, global targets might be necessary. It would also be important to think of goals and targets at sub-national levels in particular to address inequalities and disparities, bearing in mind measurement and disaggregated data issues.

What is realistic to expect in the current global climate?

A post-2015 structure needs to generate traction on national and global decision makers, balancing global and national issues and linkages. A number of different models were proposed for how to do this, depending on the nature of different issues:

Some examples of the issues that might require global targets include technology transfer, tax heavens, illicit financial flows, and international aspects of financing for development such as Official Development Assistance, remittances, and innovative sources of international finance.

Some of the issues might be best addressed by a combination of global goals/floors and nationally-set targets. One example would be a social protection floor identifying a basic minimum global set of social rights, services, and facilities, upon which countries can build.

Other examples include clean energy and national aspects of financing for development such as domestic taxation, natural resource revenues, transparency, and financial inclusion.

An international agreement could also facilitate sharing existing proven solutions to national issues previously seen as mainly rich world concerns such as tobacco and alcohol use, road safety and non-communicable diseases.

Whereas participants agreed on the need to address inequality, growth and employment issues in a post-2015 agenda, translating them into a global agreement is challenging partly due to measurement issues. Inequality can be tackled through changed monitoring of existing targets. There is need for new data and targets for growth and employment issues and a global agreement can serve as a catalyst for obtaining them.

In all this, it is important to assess what is politically feasible at global and national levels. There are some issues which do not seem realistic—however desirable they might be—to expect from a post-2015 agreement such as migration, climate change, intellectual property, and trade. These issues either suffer from major political obstacles or they are already included in other multilateral processes. Trying to include them in a post-2015 framework could threaten such a framework's own prospects.

Participants also highlighted that in order to ensure implementation of a global agreement there is need for peer pressure. It would be desirable to make use of existing structures for implementation instead of creating new mechanisms.

Summary of second session: key issues

Changes could be made in the range of issues while keeping the same framework, or in the framework while keeping the same issues, or to both range and framework. Criteria for thinking about what changes to make would include:

- What changes, and by what institutions, would a new framework be trying to incentivize?
- The 'targets' of a new agreement could include national governments, donors, or even the private sector. What framework would have most traction with these different actors?
- The changes a new agreement would be trying to bring about could be to national level policy making in both developed and developing countries (e.g. in the area of social policy, domestic resource mobilization, trade or migration policy), or to global level resource mobilization or policy making, for example in the areas of ODA or multilateral negotiations on climate or trade. What frameworks would be most likely to incentivize these different changes?

III. How should a new global agreement link to the national level?

Participants addressed the following question:

- How could a global agreement reconcile global goals or other instruments with the importance of national level sovereignty, in a context of varying commitment to development in both Northern and Southern countries?

The MDGs were problematic for national level policy making in donor-dependent countries since the focus was on PRSPs as the condition for aid and debt relief. PRSPs were a 'distraction' from the MDGs. In recent years donor perceptions of "developing countries", how to reduce poverty (e.g. through ODA) and the space they "allow" for national policy-making have changed. Developing countries have better policy space now.

A post-2015 framework has to be shaped in a more open, genuine, and inclusive way, involving wide range of actors in consultative processes, if it is to get traction at national level. As well as monitoring outcomes, some participants argued that new framework should monitor behavioral change at the national level as well as policy coherence in a more systematic way. There are various existing mechanisms that can be good starting points such as OECD peer reviews and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

One way of incentivizing national governments might be to involve regional institutions, which could help to create incentives at the national level. Engaging key regional and national players and identifying champions would be important.

Targets and goals might not be the most effective way to get governments to act. Other successful frameworks worth investigating include league tables, which can promote competition between governments. League tables have proved to be useful in certain cases such as vaccination. In order to work effectively, league tables should be simple. However, it might not be feasible or efficient to construct league tables for a broad set of indicators.²

The workshop also addressed what the value-added of a global agreement might be for both aid-dependent and non-aid dependent countries.

For aid-dependent countries, a global agreement should open up policy space for national ownership in formulating a national agenda, while also ensuring that donors are held accountable and aid is well targeted. At the same time policy coherence for development is crucial. Non-ODA flows should not jeopardize development. The agreement needs to be

² One related question that was raised in the workshop was whether it would be desirable to construct league tables of donors.

outcome-focused and create autonomy for national governments. The ultimate aim should be graduating from aid.

For non-aid dependent countries, a global agreement could provide opportunities and leverage for implementing policies that would otherwise be politically difficult to achieve in the absence of a global agreement. It would also provide opportunities to engage and cooperate with global actors on non-aid issues such as global public goods. Depending on the nature of the agreement, there could be some incentives to participate – for example, past agreements, such as the Montreal Protocol, have been successful in creating incentives for technology transfer which is of interest to emerging economies.

Participants also discussed the cases of governments that are unable or unwilling to act. In the case of governments that are unable to act due to political constraints or lack of technical capacity and infrastructure, a global agreement should facilitate their access to financial and political resources.

In the case of governments that are unwilling to act, a global agreement could provide both incentives—again in the form of financial and political resources—and possible sanctions from the international community and peer pressure. An agreement could also be useful for activists trying to get change in those countries, on the basis of its power to affect global norms around development and expectations of government behavior.

Summary of third session: key issues

- Targets are global but development is national: how can a global agreement be appropriate and deliver at the national level in different contexts?
- Aid dependent countries: targets can shape donor/government relations.
- All countries: targets can be mobilizing tool for activists, or have political traction if have supporters within government; targets can offer 'carrots' for specific actions, or encourage race to the top through power of comparison, a narrative of 'success' can be positive spur to action.
- Realism: there is lots of good policy and progress on poverty without targets too.

IV. What kind of politics and coalitions are needed to produce a new global agreement?

Participants addressed the following questions:

- What are the current global trends working for and against an agreement?
- Who are the key players, and what are the key moments, involved in getting a post-2015 global development strategy first discussed and then agreed?
- What single narrative or idea can best convince key actors of the need for an agreement and the feasibility of negotiating one?

Many participants noted that the political context has changed significantly, providing both opportunities and challenges for agreeing a post-2015 compact. Following a relatively buoyant period for multilateralism in the 1990s and early 2000s, the current period is characterized by a lack of leadership across an array of international issues. The ongoing recession will challenge aid budgets that had risen up to 2010. While the first wave of the financial crisis that started in 2008 has delivered new innovations in global governance, and in some cases an appetite for coordinated action, more recently this appears to have run into sand. For some participants this pointed to the prospects for a meaningful new agreement being weak. It would likely draw on existing (insufficient) language, and omit powerful factors influencing development such as governance, the environment, and migration.

However, it will still be important to catalyze key players and draw on momentum created at key moments. While some considered that the Busan meeting on aid effectiveness will have implications for the discussion on post-2015, most participants agreed that Rio + 20 will represent the most important stepping stone (not least because of the objective of some governments to promote sustainable development goals). It is unclear at this stage what momentum the SDGs will generate, what political support they will garner, and how broad the parameters of 'sustainability' will be (including multidimensional aspects of sustainability or concentrating narrowly on environmental aspects). The upcoming International Conference on Population and Development (2014) was also mentioned – and the fact that reproductive health was a casualty of the politics involved in negotiating the MDGs last time around.

The role of the UN was considered by many to be critical. The UN should not seek to be prescriptive as with the last set of MDGs, but rather facilitate a broad and inclusive coalition to agree on a new compact. This would be important not just for the quality of the content, but also (a) political legitimacy, and (b) creating pressure through elected representatives at national level. It was noted that the UN Secretary-General had set out his intentions for the process that would lead to a new framework: an initial task team

coordinated by UNDP and UN-DESA, a high-level panel to be appointed in 2012, and an intergovernmental process beginning in September 2013. It was also noted that UNDP, within the broader context of the UN Development Group, was aiming to facilitate at least fifty national level consultation processes and a series of global meetings on thematic and cross-cutting issues such as inequality, sustainability, population, and governance.

Many felt that the emerging south should play a key role in the debate, but the question was raised as to whether they would. The developing country members of the G20 – the “super south” – are starting to display some of the unilateral traits of their northern counterparts and do not represent low-income countries and the LDCs. After some initial success in responding to the financial crisis, the G20 has now slipped back into being “oppositional rather than propositional”. It was suggested that regional bodies and instruments could act as an important bridge to a global agreement.

The role of citizens themselves was emphasized, as the post-2015 process can “open up spaces that re-shape relationships between governments and social movements”. It will be important to capture the voices and inspiration of citizens in both the north and south, to tell governments about “the world we want”. It will be particularly important to bring young people into the conversation, because of the long-term intergenerational aspects of a post-2015 framework. It was suggested that if the intergovernmental outcome lacked ambition and dropped to the lowest common political denominator, cross-border movements could present an alternative framework and start to measure governments against it. The target date of 2015 was less important than agreeing a meaningful framework. It was suggested that philanthropic investment could bring people together in spaces where others cannot, and also bring more diverse voices in (such as the ‘occupy’ movements targeting inequality).

Research could be taken forward on different themes that had been raised in the workshop, particularly on inequality, volatility / stability, and the potential structure of goals and targets. It was suggested that research should not be based on assumptions on what is politically feasible (because context can change rapidly, and what was previously unacceptable can become accepted), and could seek to reduce the technical obstacles that governments raise (for example, data sets and indicators on issues).

Finally, two questions of balance were raised. The first was about not forgetting about the effort still needed on the MDGs between now and 2015. The second was not about letting the perfect become the enemy of the good in attempting to get a post-2015 framework agreed.

In addition to a summary of the discussions at the workshop, an email discussion group would also be initiated, with the possibility of convening future meetings with the same group.

Summary of last session: key issues

- Pessimism about prospects for multilateralism, and therefore caution about the likelihood of an ambitious agenda emerging from political process.
- Optimism about possibility (though not necessarily in short term) of developing countries shaping the post-2015 framework, and of the prospects for involving poor people themselves in the debates.
- Gathering momentum among UN bodies, civil society, researchers and some governments on this agenda – things are changing fast!

Short Biographies of Participants

Abdel-Malek, Talaat

Talaat Abdel-Malek is the Economic Adviser to the Minister of International Co-operation, and a former Executive Director, Centre for Project Evaluation & Macroeconomic Analysis at the Ministry. He is also the Co-Chair, OECD/DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and its Executive Committee, Paris. He is a former Professor of Development and International Economics at the American University in Cairo, and had assumed professorial positions at several Canadian universities and in the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China. He was the Founding Director of the University of Calgary International Business Studies Centre (1982-87), established as a joint venture with the business community. He also served as Chief Technical Adviser to a number of UNDP-funded projects with the International Labour Organisation in Africa and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT in Asia, subsequently becoming the Senior Adviser on Training and Educational Institutions at the ITC, Geneva, until he retired in September 1995. His main interests are international development, trade & investment, and (more recently) aid effectiveness. His publications include two books on export orientation and Canada's direct investment in Europe, several articles in refereed journals and numerous case studies, in addition to specially-commissioned technical reports.

Abugre-Akelyira, Charles

Charles Abugre Akelyira has been an active anti-poverty campaigner for over 20 years. Born in Ghana, Charles is a trained development economist and a social policy commentator. Charles is currently Africa Regional Director of the UN Millennium Campaign based in Nairobi. Prior to this Charles worked as Head of Global Policy and Advocacy Division for Christian Aid in London. During this time he was also a visiting gender and macroeconomics lecturer at the Summer School of the Department of Economics, University of Utah. He was also a lecturer and research fellow at the University of Swansea.

Charles was Executive Director of the Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC) and Coordinator of the Africa Secretariat of the Third World Network, both in Ghana. He also co-founded several other institutions such as the Centre for Public Interest Law (CEPIL, Ghana), the Centre for Budget Advocacy and the Public Agenda newspaper. His is a guest editor of Third World Economics and The Third World Resurgence, Malaysia. Charles has wide ranging experience from grassroots development work to international consultancies in social and economic development all over the world.

Alarcon, Diana

Diana Alarcón is currently Senior Economic Affairs Officer at UN DESA in the unit that prepares the World Economic and Social Survey. Until August 2010 she was Cluster Leader for Inclusive Development at the Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP and for 7 years she was Senior Economist at the Inter-American Development Bank.

She has done research and contributed to the development of programs for employment creation, poverty reduction and social protection. Diana has a PhD in Economics from the University of California and has taught in various universities in Mexico and the United States. She worked at Colegio de la Frontera Norte, a research institution in Mexico in 1988-95 and was director of the Department of Economics.

Alegre, Marcelo

Marcelo Alegre (Buenos Aires, 1965) holds a law degree (University of Buenos Aires, 1988) and a Doctorate in Juridical Sciences (New York University, 2004). His dissertation "Egalitarian rights and Constitutional democracy", supervised by Thomas Nagel, was recently published by Fontamara (México 2010) as "Igualdad, Derecho y Política".

He was part of the Council for Democracy Consolidation (1986-89) a body entrusted by President Alfonsin to propose estructural innovations. He worked at the Center for Institutional Studies under the direction of Carlos Nino (1989-1993).

Since 1996 he is Professor of Law and Philosophy (University of Buenos Aires Law School), where is responsible of the research area. He has published works on presidentialism, human rights, conscientious objection, civil disobedience, poverty, inequality, transitional justice, and edited or co-edited several other books. His essay "Poverty as a Human Rights Violation: What Justice Demands Today" was included in Thomas Pogge (Ed.) Freedom from Poverty as a Human Right: Who Owes What to the Very Poor? (Oxford, 2005)

His areas of interest are moral, political and legal philosophy, and constitutional law.

Benes, Roberto

Roberto Benes currently works as Regional Advisor Social Policy at UNICEF's Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa in Amman. He is responsible for social policy and economic analysis (including child poverty and analysis of disparities), social protection, social budgeting and equity.

Roberto joined UNICEF in 1998 as a researcher at the Innocenti Research Centre, working on policy responses on child trafficking and child labour in West and Central Africa. He served in Senegal and in Banda Aceh (Indonesia) during the Indian Ocean Tsunami emergency in the area of Child Protection and in Mexico as chief of Social Policy. Prior to working with UNICEF, Roberto worked as a policy analyst for a number of International NGOs in Colombia and Peru, including Save the Children and Defense des Enfants International. He holds a degree in International Relations and a Master in Development Cooperation.

Burnett, Nicholas

Nicholas Burnett is Managing Director at Results for Development (R4D) in Washington, DC, leading its Education and Governance groups. He is also Special Professor of International Education Policy at the University of Nottingham in the United Kingdom.

Burnett has been heavily involved with the international goals for education. He joined R4D after having served as Assistant Director-General for Education as UNESCO, responsible for its entire education program, which is centered on the international Education for All (EFA) goals. Prior to becoming ADG, he was Director of the Education for All Global Monitoring Report, an independent team at UNESCO that monitors progress toward the EFA and MDG education goals. Prior to UNESCO, he worked at the World Bank for 20 years, particularly on Africa and on the Caribbean, and was responsible for the Bank's education policy paper in 1995 and, as Africa Human Development Sector Manager, for running its education, health and social protection program in West and Central Africa. He was educated as an economist at Oxford (BA), Harvard (Henry Fellow) and the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (MA, Ph D).

Dallo, Jose

Jose Dallo joined UNDP in 2009 as part of the Directorate of the Bureau of Development Policy (BDP) after spending more than a decade working in development in Latin America. Currently he is co-leading the multi-practice task force in BDP which has started UN/DP's process of defining and promoting its position and fulfilling its mandate vis a vis post 2015 development agenda.

Before moving to New York, Jose was the Representative of the Spanish Cooperation Agency in Honduras (2006/9) and Uruguay (2003/6); Deputy Representative in Nicaragua (2003/2001) and El Salvador (2001); and project director in Nicaragua (1998/2000). Previously, Jose also worked with development NGOs both in the North and the South.

Jose holds a Degree in Economics and a Degree in Law and completed his M. Sc. at Pompeu Fabra University in Spain.

Fall, Abdou Salam

Abdou Salam Fall is Associate Professor of Sociology at the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN) at Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar. He holds two doctorates in sociology: a Ph.D. in urban sociology from Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar and a Ph.D. in economic sociology from the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. He has been a teacher-researcher for twenty years. He is leading the Research Laboratory on Economic and Social Transformation (LARTES) of the IFAN. He is also the head of the new doctoral program "Applied Social Sciences in Development" at Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar.

Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr is Professor of International Affairs at the New School. She is a development economist working in the multidisciplinary framework of capabilities and human development, and currently works on relating human rights and development policy, conflict prevention, and global technology. She codirects the Economic and Social Rights Empowerment Initiative. She was previously a research fellow at the Kennedy School of Government. From 1995 to 2004, she was lead author and director of the UNDP Human Development Reports. In addition to these reports, other publications include: The Gene Revolution: GM Crops and Unequal Development; Readings in Human Development; Rethinking Technical Cooperation - Reforms for capacity building in Africa; Capacity for Development - Old Problems, New Solutions, and numerous papers and book chapters on issues of poverty, gender, human rights, technology. She founded and is editor of the Journal of Human Development, and is on the Editorial Board of Feminist Economics. She is also on the board of several NGOs that advocate human rights and technology for development. She was appointed by the UN Secretary General to the Committee on Development Policy.

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr received her BA from Cambridge University (UK), MALD from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (USA), and MA from the University of Sussex (UK).

Gore, Charles

Charles Gore is currently Special Coordinator for Cross-sectoral Issues in the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes in UNCTAD. Between 1999 and 2008, he directed the research for UNCTAD's Least Developed Countries Report, elaborating a production-focused approach to poverty reduction. He currently heads the Research and Policy Analysis Branch which is responsible for UNCTAD's research on Africa and least developed countries and produces the Least Developed Countries Report and the Economic Development in Africa Report.

He is the author or editor of various books and articles on globalization, development strategies and poverty, including "The Rise and Fall of the Washington Consensus as a Paradigm for Developing Countries", which was one of the top ten downloaded articles in World Development between 2005 and 2010. He was a member of the UN Experts Group of the UN Millennium Project on MDGs, and is presently a member of the Academic Council of the Swiss Network for International Studies and a member of the Council of the UK Development Studies Association. He is an Honorary Professor of Economics at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

Green, Duncan

Dr Duncan Green is Head of Research at Oxfam GB and a Visiting Fellow at the Institute for Development Studies. He is author of *From Poverty to Power: How Active Citizens and Effective States can Change the World* (Oxfam International, June 2008). His daily development blog can be found on <http://www.oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/>.

He was previously a Visiting Fellow at Notre Dame University, a Senior Policy Adviser on Trade and Development at the Department for International Development (DFID), a Policy Analyst on trade and globalization at CAFOD, the Catholic aid agency for England and Wales and Head of Research and Engagement at the Just Pensions project on socially responsible investment.

He is the author of several books on Latin America including *Silent Revolution: The Rise and Crisis of Market Economics in Latin America* (2003, 2nd edition), *Faces of Latin America* (2006, 3rd edition) and *Hidden Lives: Voices of Children in Latin America and the Caribbean* (1998).

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Gulasan, Nergis

Nergis Gulasan is a Policy Analyst at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York. She works in the Office of Development Studies, which plays an advisory role in regards to development policy analysis and research in the UNDP Executive Office. Her current research areas include development finance and global economic governance issues. Prior to joining ODS, she worked in the Office of the UNDP Administrator as a researcher. She received her B.A. in Economics from Bogazici University in Istanbul, and her M.Sc. in Economics from Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, where she worked as a teaching assistant. She also holds an M.A. in European Politics and Policy from NYU and studied at the School of International and Public Affairs of Columbia University through the NYU-Columbia consortium. She is fluent in Turkish, English, and Spanish.

Jahan, Selim

Dr. Selim Jahan is the Director of the Poverty Practice in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York. Prior to his appointment to this position in September, 2007, he was the Cluster Leader, Strategies and Policies for Poverty Reduction (2006) and a Senior Adviser, Employment for Poverty Reduction (2001-2006) in the Poverty Group, Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) in UNDP in New York. He has also has served as the Deputy Director of the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) and was a member of the Core Team that authored nine global Human Development Reports (1993-2001).

Before joining UNDP in 1992, Dr. Jahan held different positions, including Professor of Economics and Director of the Economic Research Unit, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh (1984-92); Economic Adviser, Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh, (1989-90); Visiting Scholar, School Of Public Policy, University of Maryland, U.S.A (1992) and Lecturer, Department of Economics, McGill University, Montreal, Canada (1983-84). He has also worked as Adviser and Consultant to various international organizations including ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, and the World Bank during the 1980s and the early 1990s.

Dr. Jahan holds a Ph.D. in Economics from McGill University, Montreal, Canada. He is the author of eight books and more than 150 articles in various national and international academic journals. His current research interests are on such issues as modeling for MDG-based national development strategies, inclusive growth and inequality, employment for poverty reduction and economic governance.

John, Lysa

Lysa started work in 1998, and has focused on issues of governance accountability and social justice across the last thirteen years.

After the completion of her post-graduation course in Social Work from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai, she worked with YUVA on issues of Urban Governance, Housing Rights and Municipal Budgets. She left the organization in the capacity of Executive Director in 2006 and after a substantive association of eight years.

In 2006, she joined 'Wada Na Todo Abhiyan' (GCAP in India) as Campaign Coordinator – helping to create what is now one of India's largest and strongest advocacy networks. Organized around the idea of Governance Accountability to End Poverty & Social Exclusion, the campaign focused on monitoring government initiatives and enabling people, particularly women, young people and traditionally excluded communities to engage with policy makers and institutions at the highest level.

With the Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP), Lysa works to realize the aspirations for global transformation and that bind national coalitions, constituency group and strategic partners together across 100+ countries – and bring them together to find new and effective ways to hold governments accountable to address the structural causes of poverty and inequality.

Kapila, Mukesh

Dr. Mukesh Kapila is presently Under Secretary General for National Society and Knowledge Development at the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Geneva, having served in other senior roles there since 2006.

Previously, he was special adviser to the UN in Afghanistan and to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as having served as the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Sudan, Director in Health Action in Crises at the WHO, and Senior Policy Adviser to the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery. Earlier he was the Head of Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs at the UK Government Department for International Development, following a spell in the UK National Health Service.

He has worked extensively in conflict and crisis situations around the world and on humanitarian and development issues with several international organisations.

Dr. Kapila was born in India and came on a Commonwealth scholarship to the UK. He went on to qualify in medicine and public health from the Universities of Oxford and London. He

was honored for international service with a CBE from Her Britannic Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and has also received the Dr Jean Mayer Global Citizenship Award.

Kenny, Charles

Charles Kenny is a senior fellow at the Center for Global Development. His current work covers topics including the demand side of development, the role of technology in quality of life improvements, and governance and anticorruption in aid. He has published articles, chapters and books on issues including progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, what we know about the causes of economic growth, the link between economic growth and broader development, the causes of improvements in global health, the link between economic growth and happiness, the end of the Malthusian trap, the role of communications technologies in development, the 'digital divide,' and corruption. He is a contributing editor at Foreign Policy magazine and a Schwartz Fellow at the New America Foundation. Kenny was previously at the World Bank, where his assignments included working with the VP for the Middle East and North Africa Region, coordinating work on governance and anticorruption in infrastructure and natural resources, and managing a number of investment and technical assistance projects covering telecommunications and the Internet.

Kim, Pan Suk

Dr. Pan Suk Kim is currently the Director of the Institute for Poverty Alleviation and International Development (IPAID) and Distinguished Underwood Professor of Public Administration in the College of Government and Business at Yonsei University in South Korea. He is also the President of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences and Vice Chairperson of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNCEPA). He earned his Ph.D. degree in public administration from the American University in Washington, DC and has broad experience in public and international affairs. He had been Secretary to the President for Personnel Policy (Presidential Appointee) in the Office of the [Republic of Korea] President.

Ladd, Paul

Paul Ladd joined the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2006, and currently heads up the team working on issues related to 'inclusive globalization'—including trade, development finance, and migration. He also led the policy team that

prepared UNDP's contribution to the September 2010 Summit on the Millennium Development Goals.

From 2008-2009 he provided support to the Office of the UN Secretary-General on the financial and economic crisis and engagement with the G20. He participates in the meetings of the G20 Development Working Group.

Before moving to New York, Paul was a policy adviser on international development for the UK Treasury, including the period building up to and through the UK's Chair of the G8 and European Union in 2005.

Previously he had been Chief Economist with UK charity Christian Aid, the UK Department for International Development's economic adviser for South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland, and a financial adviser in the Central Bank of Guyana.

Paul received his BSc in Economics and his MSc in Quantitative Development Economics from the University of Warwick.

Langford, Malcolm

Malcolm Langford is Director of the Socio-Economic Rights Programme at the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, University of Oslo. Over the last 15 years, he has worked on human rights issues in various capacities, including for international NGOs, national human rights institutions, UN agencies and local community organisations. He has published numerous articles and books on human rights issues from the perspectives of law, economic and politics. His publications in the field of human rights and development include: 'A Poverty of Rights: Six Ways to Fix the MDGs', IDS Bulletin, Vol. 41, No. 1 (2010), pp. 83-91; Millennium Development Goals and Human Rights: Past, Present and Future, edited with A. Sumner and A. Yamin (Cambridge University Press*, forthcoming 2012); Symbols or Substance? The Role and Impact of Socio-Economic Rights Strategies in South Africa, edited with B. Cousins, J. Dugard and T. Madlingozi (Cambridge University Press, 2012); and Claiming the MDGs: A Human Rights Approach (Geneva: UN OHCHR, 2008). Malcolm also coordinates a number of international consortiums including the International Network on Quantitative Methods for Human Rights and Development, the Global School on Socio-Economic Rights Adjudication and Judgment Watch.

Manning, Richard

Richard Manning is an independent consultant on international development. He is also Chair of the Board of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Vice-

Chair of the Board of the BBC World Service Trust, and a Senior Research Associate at the Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University. He was Vice-Chair of the 2010 Replenishment of the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria, and a facilitator for the Pledging Conference for GAVI held in London in June this year.

Richard served in the UK Department for International Development and its predecessors from 1965-2003. During this period his assignments included postings to Lagos and Bangkok, as well as to the UK Permanent Representation to the EU and as Alternate Executive Director of the World Bank. As a Director-General from 1996-2003, he supervised the production of the first two White Papers on International Development of the Labour Government.

From June 2003 to January 2008, Richard was Chair of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee. He was co-Chair of the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness which agreed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005.

Melamed, Claire

Dr. Claire Melamed is the Head of the Growth, Poverty and Inequality Programme at ODI. She was previously the Head of Policy at ActionAid UK. She has also worked for Christian Aid, the United Nations in Mozambique, and taught at the University of London and the Open University. Current projects in the programme include: the post-2015 global development agenda, developing new metrics for assessing development impact, and improving the link between growth and employment creation in low-income countries. See: <http://www.odi.org.uk/work/programmes/growth-poverty-inequality/>

Mukherjee, Shantanu

Shantanu Mukherjee currently heads the MDG team within the Poverty Group in UNDP's Bureau for Development Policy. His team oversees and guides much of UNDP's MDG work, framing guidelines for national MDG reports and helping countries developing them, advising on policies and programmes to accelerate progress on slow-moving MDGs and providing guidance on how to estimate the effects of adverse shocks and protect against them. Their analysis also helps inform the organization's strategic thinking on the MDGs and other development issues, and helps position its global advocacy and outreach efforts on the subject, including as they relate to the post-2015 MDG development agenda. As a micro-economist, Shantanu also works on inequality, food security, nutrition and social protection.

Prior to this, Shantanu worked for the Indian Government in various capacities, including as District Collector and State Secretary of Finance. He earned a PhD in Economics from Princeton University in 2006.

Mwitwa, Chola

Mr. Mwitwa is Manager-Planning and Policy at the Zambia Development Agency (ZDA). ZDA was established in 2006 by an Act of Parliament. It is an amalgamation of five statutory bodies dealing with trade and investment promotion, privatisation of state owned enterprises, small enterprise development Board export processing zones.

He served as Director for Business Development Services and Aftercare at the Zambia Investment Centre, as technical officer in Lima Bank an agricultural organisation providing credit to mainly small scale farmers and for Gwembe South Development Project, non-governmental organisation promoting small scale irrigation and animal power.

He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics with Development Studies, Postgraduate Diploma in Agricultural Engineering and a Diploma in Agricultural Engineering. He is Member of Agricultural Engineering Institute of the United Kingdom and an Associate member of the Engineering Institution of Zambia.

He investigated the feasibility of financing rural artisans by examining the production and marketing of tools produced and specifying options concerning utilisation of credit and local markets. (1993). Investigated the feasibility of Tractor Powered Hammer mills. 1984. He sits on Mtwara and Nacala Development Corridors Committee, the Clean Development Mechanism Board and Tax Policy Review Committee and collaborates with Global Compact.

He is currently working on the development of an investment promotion strategy that is underpinned by local participation and an approach that targets the poor as a source of investment by answering the question: how the poor be facilitated to innovate themselves out of poverty.

O'Gara, Chloe

Chloe O'Gara directs the Quality of Education in Developing Countries initiative at the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The initiative emphasizes improving children's learning, particularly literacy in the early grades of primary school. Grants are concentrated in India and sub-Saharan Africa.

Before joining the Hewlett Foundation, O'Gara worked in non-profit organizations, universities and USAID. Her work focuses on the wellbeing and learning of marginalized young children, using education, communications, and gender approaches to improve their life outcomes. Immediately prior to joining the Hewlett Foundation, O'Gara was the Associate Vice President for Education and Child Development at the Save the Children International, where she was responsible for programs, advocacy, and investments to improve basic education and human development of marginalized children around the world.

Pollard, Amy

Amy Pollard is Lead Analyst on aid for CAFOD and co-chair of the international campaign, Beyond 2015. She has written on a variety of issues in international development - including aid, governance and political economy. Recent publications including "100 Voices", a study of what CAFOD's Southern partners think should come after the MDGs. Her PhD was a social anthropological study of aid donors and the Government of Indonesia, documenting the institutional politics of harmonisation and alignment (University of Cambridge, 2009). She has previously worked at the UK Department for International Development, at the Overseas Development Institute, and as an independent consultant for the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Pournik, Mohammad

Mohammad Pournik has been the Cairo based Poverty Practice Leader for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Arab States since August 2009. For most of his professional life in the United Nations system, Mohammad Pournik worked on issues pertaining to political economy of sustainable development and poverty reduction. He joined UNDP Iran in 1984 and has since worked in Laos, New York, Nepal, Sudan and Yemen. In Nepal he was the regional coordinator for the South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme, a multi-country intervention to link social mobilization at the local level with a supportive macro policy framework for poverty reduction and active engagement of hitherto excluded groups into mainline economic activities. In Sudan he served as Senior Economist and Poverty Reduction Advisor, while in Yemen he was the Principal Economic and Governance Advisor focusing on the links between governance systems and developmental outcomes. Prior to joining the UN he served briefly with the Iranian Plan and Budget Organization after several years of private sector experience. Mohammad Pournik received his academic training as an economist at the American University in

Washington, D.C., the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) of London and the University of Sussex, respectively at doctoral, master's and bachelor's levels.

Rawley, James W.

James W. Rawley is the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Prior to joining UN/UNDP in Egypt in July 2006, he was Deputy Director, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (2004 – 2006). He previously served as UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the Republic of Yemen (2000-2004), Senior UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Myanmar (1996-2000), UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Nicaragua (1991-1996), and as Assistant Resident Representative in Honduras, from 1986 until 1991. James W. Rawley started his career with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1981 in El Salvador and then at several UNFPA Headquarters in New York (1982-1986).

James W. Rawley holds two degrees from Columbia University, New York; Master of Arts in International Affairs and a Master of Science in Urban Planning completed in 1980 and 1981, respectively.

Mr. Rawley was born on 7 December 1953 in New York, USA. He is married to Ms. Maria del Carmen and has two sons.

Rocha Gouvea, Raphael

Raphael Rocha Gouvea is a researcher in the Division of Macroeconomic Studies and Policy (DIMAC) at the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Brazil. He holds a Master degree in Economics from the University of São Paulo (2010) and a Bachelor in Economics from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (2006), both in Brazil. His main research interests are development, economic growth and public finance. At Ipea he is currently working with the public finance team on the role of cash transfers, minimum wage increases and democratic institution-building in the recent Brazilian macroeconomic experience, as well as the limits of the Brazilian inclusive growth model.

Schumacher, Henri

Henri Schumacher joined the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre in June 2010 and is currently the focal point for issues related to global UN conferences. Prior to joining UNDP, he has worked in the Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he has held a number of

different posts over the past 15 years. Most recently, he was the deputy to the Permanent Representative at the Luxembourg Permanent Representation to the European Union, responsible for the horizontal coordination of external relations issues, financial and economic matters, as well as justice and home affairs aspects and the management of the external affairs unit. In 2002-2003, he worked with the Norwegian Refugee Council covering projects in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Northern Uganda. Mr. Schumacher has also worked at the Luxembourg Permanent Representation to the UN where he was responsible for questions relating to development, macro-economic issues, environment and sustainable development and assistance in complex emergency situations, as well as UN funds and programs. He holds a BA in Political science from Miami University and MA in Foreign Affairs from the University of Virginia.

Schuthof, Arjan

Understanding and managing change has been the keyword in Arjan Schuthof's career. As an anthropologist he studied the effect of economic and social change among Indians in Surinam and Bolivia, lived among refugees in Eastern Sudan and spent a year in the Zambezi valley of Zimbabwe among the displaced Tonga people. In Botswana, he worked for the government and came to understand the dynamics of an African bureaucracy from within. Thereafter, he became manager of a large integrated rural development programme in Nepal. Back in The Netherlands, he started working in the SNV/ Netherlands Development Organisation head office in the capacity as Regional Manager for East and Southern Africa.

In 2002, Arjan Schuthof moved to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In his first tenure, he headed the Horn of Africa section, and became engaged with peace building, reconstruction and development. Thereafter, he took up a position as head of the Education and Research division. In this capacity, he identified new programmes in order to maintain and expand the Netherlands' position as a world leader in Education. Currently, he is managing a division that is providing strategic direction on the future course of development aid, and on issues pertaining to coherence for development and globalization.

Sen, Binayak

Binayak Sen is a Research Director of the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), and currently a Member of the Panel of Economists for the Sixth Five Year Plan of Bangladesh. He has obtained his MA in Economics from the Moscow (Lomonosov) State University in 1982, and a Ph.D. in Economics from the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian

Academy of Sciences, Moscow, in 1985. He has been a Visiting Research Fellow at the Research Administration Department of the World Bank in 1992. He has international development experience, having worked on development problems of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka as a World Bank economist during 2004-2009.

His major areas of research include chronic poverty, income inequality, human development, inclusive growth/ development, social protection, and political economy of development. He has published more than 40 research papers in peer reviewed journals and/or as chapters in edited books. He is also the Associate Editor of the *Bangladesh Development Studies*—the leading journal on development economics in Bangladesh (archived in jstor). For his contribution to research on developmental problems of Bangladesh he has been awarded in 2011 the prestigious Mercantile Bank award in the field of economics/ development economics.

Seth, Anuradha

Anuradha Seth is currently the senior policy advisor with the Poverty Practice in UNDP. Her areas of specialization include development policy and planning, poverty reduction strategies, labor economics, and pro-poor macro-economic frameworks. Prior to joining UNDP in 1999, she was Assistant Professor of Economics at Hobart & William Smith Colleges and at New York University. She has worked as a consultant for a number of multilateral development agencies, policy institutions, I-NGOs and has extensive experience working with developing country governments in the areas listed above. She has authored and co-authored over thirty academic and journal articles and reports and has worked in over thirty countries including Tanzania, Uganda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania, Egypt, Yemen, Afghanistan, Iran, India, China, Mongolia, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Indonesia, Timor L'este, Nepal, Polynesia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Maldives, Myanmar. Her Ph.D. (honors) is from the New School and she is fluent in English and French.

Shi, Li

Li Shi is Professor of Economics in the School of Economics and Business and Acting Director of the Institute for Income Distribution and Poverty Studies at Beijing Normal University. He was a professor and senior research fellow at the Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences from 1996 to 2005 and a research fellow at the University of Oxford in 2001 and professor at Hitotsubashi University, Japan in 2002. His current studies focus on income distribution, poverty and rural migration in China. He has

published in journals such as Journal of Population Economics, Review of Income and Wealth, Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Economic Development and Cultural Change, Journal of Comparative Economics, Oxford Development Studies, Journal of Development Economics, Asian Economic Journal. His publications include several edited volumes such as China's Retreat from Equality (2001, with R. Zhao and C. Riskin, M.E. Sharpe: New York), Unemployment, Inequality and Poverty in Urban China (2006, with H. Sato, Routledge: London and New York) and Income Inequality and Public Policy in China (2008, with B. Gustafsson and T. Sicular, Cambridge University Press).

Ssewanyana, Sarah

Sarah Ssewanyana is the Executive Director of the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) in Uganda. She holds a PhD in Agricultural Economics from the University of Sydney - Australia. She joined EPRC in March 2003 from the Makerere University Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics where she had lectured to graduate and undergraduate students for more than 10 years. She has researched and published on micro-level welfare aspects including poverty, growth and inequality nexus, poverty estimates among others. Her areas of research include food security, child nutrition, higher education and poverty. She has accumulated experience in analysing large time series of cross-sectional data. Dr. Ssewanyana represented the Centre on the Steering Committee of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAf). She is currently a member of the APRM National Governing Council - leading on the Economic Management and Governance Theme. Dr. Ssewanyana also represents on the National Planning Authority - Expanded Board Member.

Sumner, Andy

Andy Sumner, a Research Fellow at IDS, Sussex and a Visiting Fellow at CGD, Washington, is a cross-disciplinary Economist concentrating on poverty, inequality and human wellbeing. Andy has conducted work for the DFID, Save the Children, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank; his work has focused on Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda and India, Indonesia, Cambodia and Vietnam. With over 30 peer-reviewed articles and five books published, he is Series Editor for Palgrave MacMillan's 'Rethinking International Development'. Contributions have included: UNDP 'MDG International Assessment' for the MDG summit and the Commission for Africa report, 'Still Our Common Interest'. Collaborations include: Oslo and Harvard University, UNICEF, UNDP, Google, World Bank; DFID Policy Division. Affiliations: Council Member - Development Studies Association (DSA) and European Association of Development Institutes (EADI). Andy's research on the 'New Bottom Billion' has been covered by the Economist, Voice of America, Fox News, and the Guardian, and

informed the UK Parliament's International Development Committee's inquiry into aid to India. Andy has also been selected as a 2011 Foreign Policy Magazine 'Global Thinker'.

Ulimwengu, John

Dr. Ulimwengu is a research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute based in Washington, DC. He earns master degrees in Development Economics from Williams College (Massachusetts) and in Economics from Ohio State University (Ohio). He received his PhD in Agricultural Economics from Ohio State University (Ohio). His research foci include poverty dynamics, agricultural productivity, and rural development. Dr. Ulimwengu is involved in research and policy advisory work on sector policy and strategy issues related to the implementation of the African Union/NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). He is the co-leader of the IFPRI research project on Strategic Support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He also involved in a research project on the linkage between agricultural productivity and social services in Tanzania, Rwanda and Burkina Faso.

Van der Hoeven, Rolph

Rolph van der Hoeven is Professor on Employment and Development Economics at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of the Erasmus University (EUR) in The Hague and member of the Committee on Development Cooperation of the Dutch Government. He has been Director of ILO's Policy Coherence Group and Manager of the Technical Secretariat of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization in Geneva. Other positions included Chief Economist of UNICEF in New York and policy analyst for the ILO in Ethiopia and Zambia. He holds a PhD in Development Economics from the Free University and a M.Sc. in Econometrics from the Municipal University, both in Amsterdam. His work concentrates on issues of employment, inequality and economic reform, and focusing amongst others on problems related to basic needs, structural adjustment, and globalization and poverty alleviation. He serves on the board of a number of international institutions and journals. He has written or edited a dozen books, contributed chapters to about 30 edited volumes, has authored or co-authored more than 35 articles and edited 4 special sections in academic journals.

Wafer, Paul

Paul Wafer is Team Leader for Poverty and Vulnerability in the UK Department for International Development's (DFID) Policy Division and is DFID's policy lead on post-MDGs. Paul has spent more than a decade working for DFID, covering a wide spectrum of themes: education in Zimbabwe, human development in Mozambique and heading up DFID's programme in Serbia. He has also spent time on secondment from DFID to UNICEF to work on HIV and AIDS. He has an academic background in political economy and postgraduate qualifications from the School of Oriental and African Studies in London.

Wangwe, Samuel

Samuel Wangwe is currently Executive Director of REPOA, a policy think tank on development challenges. He was educated at the Universities of Dar es Salaam, London School of Economics and Oxford. He has some 40 years teaching at the University of Dar es Salaam where he was professor of economics. He has research and consulting experience through which he has published some 13 books and more than 70 articles in various areas of development economics and done consultancies in development issues. His research and consultancy has been in economic policy and reforms, trade, regional integration, industrial development, agricultural development, poverty issues, growth and development strategies, tourism, investment, Employment, mining policy, infrastructure, finance, foreign aid, capacity development, institutional development and science, technology and innovations for development.

He was previously Head of Economics Department (1980-82) and Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (1982-88) at the University of Dar es Salaam, Senior Research fellow at the United Nations University -Institute for New Technologies in Maastricht (1991-94); Executive Director of the Economic and Social Research Foundation, a policy research institution in Tanzania (1994-2002) and has been a policy advisor on coordination of reforms in the President's Office Public Service Management in Tanzania (2004-06) and Chairman of Daima Associates (2005-10).

Welch, Carol

Carol Welch is a senior program officer for the Global Development Policy and Advocacy (GDPA) program at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Carol manages GDPA's advocacy grants, overseeing about \$50 million in grants to organizations based in the U.S., Europe and Africa. Previously she was the US coordinator for the United Nations' Millennium Campaign, which promotes public understanding of the Millennium Development Goals

(MDGs) and how to achieve them. She also worked for over seven years at Friends of the Earth, where her last position was Director of the International Program, overseeing FoE's campaigns on international financial institutions, trade and corporate accountability, and serving on the Executive Committee of the Jubilee 2000/USA debt campaign. Carol has a Bachelors in Foreign Service from Georgetown University and an M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Williams, Leo

Leo Williams is the International Coordinator of the Beyond 2015 campaign, which brings together over 260 civil society organisations from more than 60 countries working together to influence the creation of a post-2015 development framework. Beyond 2015 seeks to create a civil society consensus around a minimum standard of legitimacy for a post-2015 framework, both in terms of the process and the framework itself. Using this consensus, Beyond 2015 aims to influence the creation of such a framework at both the national and international level.

Leo previously worked as the MDGs Advocacy Officer for Bond, the UK membership organisation for NGOs working in international development, and the Scotland Malawi Partnership, a large network of organisations and individuals working between Scotland and Malawi. Having studied Arabic, Leo has worked to promote peace and justice between Jewish and Arab citizens of Israel, with Givat Haviva and the Abraham Fund Initiatives.

Wiskow, Melanie

Melanie Wiskow works as an advisor in the Programme Millennium Goals and Poverty Reduction within the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH located in Eschborn, Germany. The Programme Millennium Goals and Poverty Reduction supports the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) with regard to the further implementation of the Millennium Development Goals as well as to the discussion about the future of development policy beyond the MDGs. Furthermore the programme gives advice relating to the formulation of revised Guiding Principles on Poverty Reduction accompanied by a sectoral tool box containing instruments and best practices.

Melanie's current work focuses on the MDGs and supports the BMZ for the preparation of a post-MDG international agreement on development.

Yamin, Alicia Ely

Alicia Ely Yamin, JD MPH directs the Program on the Health Rights of Women and Children at the François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University.

Yamin's 20-year career at the intersection of health, human rights and development has bridged academia and activism. She has published dozens of scholarly articles and various books relating to health and human rights, in both English and Spanish, and has been awarded multiple distinctions in respect of her work on health and human rights.

Yamin is currently co-editing a volume on The MDGs and Human Rights: Past, Present and Future, and has long been active in advocacy around MDG 5 in particular. Recently she has focused her attention on the implementation of the Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health, serving on the Advisory Panel for the 2011 Partnership for Maternal Newborn and Child Health Commitments Report, which was released in September.